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United States Department of Agriculture
Bureau of Biological Survey

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS
ALASKA GAME COMMISSION

ALASKA GAME LAW AND REGULATIONS AND FEDERAL
LAWS RELATING TO GAME AND BIRDS IN THE
TERRITORY

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The Alaska game law (act of January 13, 1925) and the regulations thereunder supersede all previous Federal laws and regulations for the protection of game animals, land fur-bearing animals, and birds in the Territory, except the migratory-bird treaty act of July 3, 1918 (40 Stat. 755), the Lacey Act of May 25, 1900, as amended (31 Stat. 187-188; 35 Stat. 1137), and the law protecting animals and birds on Federal refuges (43 Stat. 98), and the regulations thereunder.

ALASKA GAME LAW

ACT OF JANUARY 13, 1925

[Public—No. 320—68th Congress]

An Act To establish an Alaska Game Commission to protect game animals, land fur-bearing animals, and birds, in Alaska, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act shall be known by the short title of the "Alaska Game Law."

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.—That for the purposes of this Act the following shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

Commission: The Alaska Game Commission.

Territory: Territory of Alaska.

Person: The plural or the singular, as the case demands, including individuals, associations, partnerships, and corporations, unless the context otherwise requires.

Take: Taking, pursuing, disturbing, hunting, capturing, trapping, or killing game animals, land fur-bearing animals, game or nongame birds, attempting to take, pursue, disturb, hunt, capture, trap, or kill such animals or birds, or setting or using a net, trap, or other device for taking them, or collecting the nests or eggs of such birds, unless the context otherwise requires. Whenever the taking of animals, birds or nests or eggs of birds is permitted, reference is had to taking by lawful means and in lawful manner.

Open season: The time during which birds or animals may lawfully be taken. Each period of time prescribed as an open season shall be construed to include the first and last days thereof.

Close season: The time during which birds and animals may not be taken.

Transport: Shipping, transporting, carrying, importing, exporting, or receiving or delivering for shipment, transportation, carriage, or export, unless the context otherwise requires.

Game animals: Deer, moose, caribou, elk, mountain sheep, mountain goat, and the large brown and grizzly bears, which shall be known as big game.

Land fur-bearing animals: Beaver, muskrat, marmot, ground squirrel (spermophiles), fisher, fox, lynx, marten or sable, mink, weasel or ermine, land otter, wolverine, polar bear, and black bear, including its brown and blue (or glacier bear) color variations.

Game birds: Migratory waterfowl, commonly known as ducks, geese, brant, and swans; shore birds, commonly known as plover, sandpipers, snipe, little brown cranes, and curlew, and the several species of grouse and ptarmigan, which shall be known as small game.

Nongame birds: All wild birds except game birds.

SEC. 3. APPLICATION AND CONSTRUCTION.—That for the purposes of this Act a citizen of the United States who has been domiciled in the Territory not less than one year for the purpose of making his permanent home therein, or a foreign-born person not a citizen of the United States who has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and has been domiciled in the Territory for a like period and purpose, shall be considered a resident; but if such a foreign-born person shall not have been admitted to citizenship within seven years from the date he declared his first intention to become a citizen, he shall thereafter be deemed to be an alien until admitted to citizenship. A foreign-born person not a citizen of the United States who has not declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, or who has not resided in the Territory for at least one year after having declared such intention, shall be considered an alien.

That if any clause, sentence, paragraph, or part of this Act shall for any reason be adjudged by any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, such judgment shall not affect, impair, or invalidate the remainder thereof, but shall be confined in its operation to the clause, sentence, paragraph, or parts thereof directly involved in the controversy in which such judgment shall have been rendered.

SEC. 4. ALASKA GAME COMMISSION CREATED.—That a commission to be known as the "Alaska Game Commission" is hereby created. The commission shall consist of five members, four of whom shall be appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture within sixty days after the passage of this Act, one member from each of the four judicial divisions of the Territory, each of whom shall be a resident citizen of the district from which he is appointed, and shall before his appointment have been for five years a resident of Alaska and shall not be a Federal employee, and all of whom shall serve until June 30 next following and thereafter one to serve one year, one to serve two years, one to serve three years, and one to serve four years, as the members of the commission may determine by lot, and thereafter their successors to be appointed in like manner to serve for four years unless sooner removed. The fifth member shall be the chief representative of the Bureau of Biological Survey resident of Alaska, who shall be the executive officer and fiscal agent of the commission and under the direction of the commission shall direct the administration of the provisions of this Act and disburse such sums as may be allotted therefor. The Secretary of Agriculture may remove a commissioner for inefficiency, neglect of duty, or misconduct in office, giving him a copy of the charges against him and opportunity to be publicly heard in person or by counsel in

his own defense; pending the investigation of the charges the Secretary may suspend such commissioner. The Secretary of Agriculture shall fill vacancies on the commission by appointment for the unexpired term, and a vacancy shall be filled by appointment from the same judicial division in which it occurs. The office of any commissioner shall be vacant upon his removing his residence from the judicial division from which he was appointed.

That the members of the commission, other than the executive officer, shall receive no compensation for their services as members thereof, except a per diem of \$10 for each member for each day going to and from and in actual attendance at meetings of the commission, but the total salary or per diem compensation of the member from the second judicial division shall not exceed the sum of \$1,500, and that of any of the other members, except the executive officer, the sum of \$900 in any one fiscal year, and each such member in addition shall have reimbursed to him in any one fiscal year for actual and necessary traveling and subsistence expenses incurred or made in the discharge of his official duties a sum not to exceed the maximum amount allowed him for salary, which shall be paid on proper vouchers from the appropriation for the enforcement of the Alaska game law. The executive officer shall be paid his salary and shall have reimbursed to him all actual and necessary traveling and other expenses and disbursements in accordance with the fiscal regulations of the Department of Agriculture, payable from the appropriation for the enforcement of the Alaska game law and from such other appropriations for the work of the Bureau of Biological Survey in the Territory as the Secretary of Agriculture may designate.

That the commission shall maintain and have its principal office in the capital of the Territory. The members of the commission shall meet at such principal office immediately following their appointment at a time designated by the Secretary of Agriculture, and shall organize by electing one member chairman and one member secretary, and shall determine by lot the terms of the members, other than the term of the executive officer.

That a majority of the members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. All investigations, inquiries, hearings, and decisions of a commissioner shall be deemed to be the investigations, inquiries, hearings, and decisions of the commission, which approved by it and entered by it in its minutes, and every order made by a commissioner, when approved and confirmed by the commission and ordered filed in its office, shall be and be deemed to be the order of the commission. The commission shall have an official seal.

SEC. 5. DUTIES AND POWERS OF THE COMMISSION, WARDENS, AND OFFICERS.— That the commission shall have authority to employ and remove game wardens, deputies, clerks, and such other assistants as may be necessary, to fix their periods of service and compensation, to rent quarters, and to incur other expenses, including printing, necessary for the enforcement of this Act and for which appropriation has been made; but, subject to review by the commission, the executive officer may suspend or remove any game warden or other employee for cause, including insubordination.

That each member of the commission, any warden, any person appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture or by the commission to enforce this Act, any Forest Service employee, marshal, deputy marshal, collector or deputy collector of customs, officer of a Coast Guard vessel, special officer of the Department of Justice, or licensed guide shall have power, in or out of the Territory, and it shall be his duty, to arrest without warrant any person committing a violation of this Act in his presence or view, and to take such person immediately for examination or trial before an officer or court of competent jurisdiction; he shall have power to execute any warrant or other process issued by an officer or court of competent jurisdiction for the enforcement of the provisions of this Act; and he shall have authority, with a search warrant, to search any place at any time. Any officer or employee empowered to enforce this Act shall have with respect to camps and vessels of the United States like authority and powers of search as are conferred with respect to such vessels upon wardens appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture for the protection of land fur-bearing animals in Alaska, by the Act of June 30, 1921 (Forty-first Statutes at Large, page 694, at page 716). The several judges of the courts established under the laws of the United States and United States commissioners may, within their respective jurisdictions, upon proper oath or affirmation showing probable cause, issue warrants in all such cases. All guns, traps,

nets, boats, dogs, sleds, and other paraphernalia used in or in aid of a violation of this Act may be seized, and all animals, birds, or parts thereof, or nests or eggs of birds taken, transported or possessed contrary to the provisions of this Act shall be seized within or outside the Territory by any officer or person authorized to enforce this Act, and upon conviction of the offender or upon judgment of a court of the United States that the same were being used or were taken, transported, or possessed in violation of this Act, shall be forfeited to the United States and disposed of as directed by the court having jurisdiction, and if sold the proceeds of sale shall be transmitted by the clerk of the court to the executive officer to be disposed of as are other receipts of the commission. Any property, animals, birds, or parts thereof, or nests or eggs of birds seized by a licensed guide shall be safely held and promptly delivered by him to the commission, a game warden, or to a marshal or a deputy marshal. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster General, upon request of the Secretary of Agriculture, to aid in carrying out the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 6. BOND OF COMMISSIONERS.—That before entering upon the duties of his office, each member of the commission, other than the executive officer, shall execute and file with the Secretary of Agriculture a bond to the people of the United States in the sum of \$1,000, with sufficient sureties, and the executive officer shall so file such a bond in the sum of \$20,000, and each game warden or other person authorized by the commission to sell licenses shall so file such a bond in the sum of \$500, conditioned for the faithful performance of their respective duties, and for the proper accounting and paying over, pursuant to law, of all moneys or property received by them, respectively. Each member of the commission and each of such game wardens or other persons shall have reimbursed to him on proper voucher the premium paid by him on his bond.

SEC. 7. ESTIMATES AND REPORTS.—That the commission, on or before the 15th day of July of each year, shall file with the Secretary of Agriculture a detailed estimate of the appropriation necessary for the service during the following fiscal year, and on or before the 1st day of October of each year shall submit a detailed report to him covering the administration of the law, including all expenditures and other operations for the preceding fiscal year, and such estimates shall be subject to revision by him.

SEC. 8. TAKING OF ANIMALS AND BIRDS RESTRICTED.—That, unless and except as permitted by this Act or by regulations made pursuant to this Act, it shall be unlawful for any person to take, possess, transport, sell, offer to sell, purchase, or offer to purchase any game animal, land fur-bearing animal, wild bird, or any parts thereof, or any nest or egg of any such bird, or, except under regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture, to molest, damage, or destroy beaver or muskrat houses: *Provided*, That nothing in this Act shall be construed to prevent the collection or exportation of animals, birds, parts thereof, or nests or eggs of birds for scientific purposes, or of live animals, birds, or eggs of birds, for propagation or exhibition purposes, under a permit issued by the Secretary of Agriculture and under such regulations as he may prescribe. Land fur-bearing or game animals which escape from captivity, unless recaptured by their owners, and all fur and game animals hereafter introduced into Alaska are declared to be wild fur-bearing or game animals and shall be subject to the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 9. POISON, USE PROHIBITED.—That no person shall at any time use any poison to kill any animal or bird protected by this Act or put out poison or a poisoned bait where any such animal or bird may come in contact with it; but a game warden or predatory animal hunter employed by or under the direction of the commission may use poison to kill wolves, coyotes, or wolverines, under such regulations as the commission may adopt; and no person shall sell or give any strychnine or other poison designated by the commission to any hunter or trapper, including native Indians or Eskimos who hunt or trap. No hunter or trapper, including native Indians or Eskimos who hunt and trap, shall have any strychnine or other poison designated by the commission in his possession, and any such poison found in the possession of any such person shall be seized and disposed of in such manner as the commission may determine. Any person selling or otherwise disposing of any strychnine or any other poison designated by the commission shall keep a record in a special book showing the name and address of each person purchasing or otherwise procuring it and the kind and amount thereof, which record shall at all times be open to inspection by any game warden or other officer authorized to

enforce this Act, and he shall transmit such information monthly to the commission.

SEC. 10. REGULATIONS.—That the Secretary of Agriculture, upon consultation with or recommendation from the commission, is hereby authorized and directed from time to time to determine when, to what extent, if at all, and by what means game animals, land fur-bearing animals, game birds, nongame birds, and nests or eggs of birds may be taken, possessed, transported, bought, or sold, and to adopt suitable regulations permitting and governing the same in accordance with such determinations, which regulations shall become effective ninety days after the date of publication thereof by the Secretary of Agriculture; but no such regulation shall permit any person to take any female yearling or calf moose, any doe yearling or fawn deer, or any female or lamb mountain sheep except under permit for scientific, propagation, or educational purposes; or to use any dog in taking game animals; or to sell the heads, hides, or horns of any game animals, except the hides of moose, caribou, deer, and mountain goat which the regulations may permit to be sold under such restrictions as the Secretary may deem to be appropriate; or to use any shotgun larger than a number 10 gauge; or to use any airplane, steam or power launch, or any boat other than one propelled by paddle, oars, or pole in taking game animals or game birds; or to sell any game animals, game birds, or parts thereof, to the owner, master, or employee of any coastal or river steamer or commercial power or sail boat, or to procure for serving or to serve any such game animals, game birds, or parts thereof, in any cannery or other commercial mess house, or to the employees on any such steamer or boat; nor, except as herein provided, shall prohibit any Indian or Eskimo, prospector, or traveler to take animals or birds during the close season when he is in absolute need of food and other food is not available, but the shipment or sale of any animals or birds or parts thereof so taken shall not be permitted, except that the hides of animals so taken may be sold within the Territory, but the Secretary by regulation may prohibit such native Indians or Eskimos, prospectors, or travelers from taking any species of animals or birds for food during the close season in any section of the Territory within which he shall determine that the supply of such species of animals or birds is in danger of extermination; nor shall any such regulation contravene any of the provisions of the migratory bird treaty Act and regulations.

SEC. 11. LICENSES: SUBDIVISION A. NONRESIDENT HUNTING LICENSE.—That, except as otherwise permitted by this Act, or by regulation made pursuant thereto, no nonresident shall take or possess any of the animals or birds protected by this Act without first having procured a nonresident hunting and trapping license as herein provided.

SUBDIVISION B. RESIDENT SHIPPING LICENSE.—That no resident of the Territory shall export any game animal or part thereof, except that he may export for mounting and return to the Territory in any one year but not for sale, not to exceed two heads or trophies of each species of game animal legally killed by him, upon first procuring a resident shipping license as herein provided, but the Secretary may, by regulation, permit a citizen of the United States, who has been a resident of the Territory for at least two years and who is removing his residence from the Territory, to export trophies of game animals legally acquired by him, upon first procuring a resident shipping license as herein provided.

SUBDIVISION C. RESIDENT HUNTING AND TRAPPING LICENSES.—That the commission, whenever it shall deem expedient, may by regulation require residents of the Territory to procure resident hunting and trapping licenses authorizing them to take animals and birds protected by this Act, and when such licenses shall have been required of residents the fee therefor shall be as follows: For each hunting license the sum of \$2 and for each trapping license the sum of \$2, but no such license shall be required of native-born Indians, Eskimos, or half-breeds who have not severed their tribal relations by adopting a civilized mode of living or by exercising the right of franchise. After the expiration of sixty days from the adoption of such regulation no resident shall take any animal or bird protected by this Act without having first procured resident hunting and trapping licenses as herein provided.

SUBDIVISION D. REGISTERED GUIDE LICENSE.—That only a resident citizen or a resident native Indian or Eskimo of the Territory may act as guide for a nonresident in any section of the Territory where the commission by regulation requires nonresidents to employ guides, and he shall first register with the

commission in a book which it shall keep for this purpose and procure a registered guide license as herein provided, and the commission shall determine by regulation the qualifications required of such guides. No person other than a registered guide shall act as guide for a nonresident in any section of the Territory where guides are required by regulation of the commission to be registered.

SUBDIVISION E. ALIEN SPECIAL LICENSE.—That no alien shall take any of the animals or birds protected by this Act, or own or be possessed of a shotgun, rifle, or other firearm, except under an alien special license issued as herein provided.

SUBDIVISION F. REPORTS.—Each person to whom a license to take birds or animals, or to deal in furs, is issued, shall, on or before thirty days after the expiration of his license, make a written report to the commission on a form prepared and furnished by it, stating the kind and number of each species of bird or animal taken, purchased, or otherwise procured under such license. A licensee who willfully fails or neglects to make such report shall not be entitled to, nor shall he be granted, a license to take birds or animals or deal in furs for one year from the date such report is due, but no other punishment shall be imposed.

SUBSECTION G. FUR-FARM LICENSE.—That no person shall engage in the business of farming land fur-bearing animals or possess them for purposes of propagation without first having procured a fur-farm license as herein provided.

SUBDIVISION H. FUR DEALERS, LICENSES, FEES.—No person shall buy or sell the skins of fur-bearing animals, or engage in, carry on, or be concerned in the business of buying, selling, or trading in the skins of fur-bearing animals protected by this Act without first having procured a license as herein provided, but no license shall be required of a native-born resident Indian, Eskimo, or half-breed who has not severed his tribal relations by adopting a civilized mode of living or by exercising the right of franchise, or of a hunter or trapper selling the skins of such animals which he has lawfully taken, or of a person not engaged or employed in the business of trading in such skins to purchase them for his own use but not for sale.

The applicant for such a license shall accompany his application by the required fee, as follows:

(a) If the applicant is a resident of the Territory, the sum of \$10.

(b) If the applicant is a nonresident of the Territory, who is a citizen of the United States, or is a corporation, association, or copartnership organized under the laws of the Territory or of a State of the United States, the sum of \$250.

(c) If the applicant is an alien, or is a corporation, association, or copartnership not organized under the laws of the Territory or of a State of the United States, the sum of \$500.

If a resident agent for a fur dealer within the meaning of clause (c) of this section, the sum of \$10.

If a nonresident, who is a citizen of the United States and an agent for a dealer within the meaning of said clause (c), the sum of \$250.

SUBDIVISION I. FEES AND APPLICATIONS FOR, AND ISSUANCE OF LICENSES.—Licenses, with the exception of alien special licenses and resident shipping licenses, shall be issued by the commission through its members, game wardens, and other persons authorized by it in writing to sell licenses. Alien special licenses shall be issued only by the members of the commission, and resident shipping licenses shall be issued by members of the commission and by the collector of customs at the port of shipment. Application blanks for licenses shall be furnished by the commission and shall be in such form as the commission may by regulation determine; and each application shall be subscribed and sworn to by the applicant before an officer authorized to administer oaths in the Territory; and the members of the commission, and its game wardens and other persons authorized in writing by it to issue licenses are hereby authorized to administer oaths to applicants for such licenses. The applicant for a license shall accompany his application with a license fee as follows:

Nonresident big game, small game, and fur-bearing animal hunting and trapping license, \$50.

Nonresident small game hunting license, \$10.

Resident shipping and return license, \$1 for each trophy.

Resident removing from Territory, \$5 for each trophy of big game.

Registered guide license, \$10.

Alien special license, \$100.

Fur farm license, \$2.

SUBDIVISION J. FALSE STATEMENT IN APPLICATION FOR AND ALTERATION AND EXPIRATION OF LICENSES.—That any false statement in an application for license as to citizenship, place of residence or other material facts shall render null and void the license issued upon it. Any person who shall make any false statement in an application for a license shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and upon conviction thereof shall be subject to the penalties provided for the commission of perjury. No person shall alter, change, loan, or transfer to another any license issued to him in pursuance of this Act, nor shall any person other than the one to whom it is issued use such license; and each of such licenses shall expire the 30th day of June next succeeding its issuance.

SUBDIVISION K. PROCEEDS OF LICENSES, DISPOSITION OF.—That each officer or person selling licenses shall, as soon as practicable after the first day of each month, transmit the proceeds thereof with a report of such sales to the executive officer, who shall keep accurate records thereof and of receipts from all other sources and promptly transmit 50 per centum thereof to the Secretary of Agriculture, to be covered into the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts, and 50 per centum thereof to the treasurer of the Territory to be covered into the territorial school fund.

SEC. 12. COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS, DUTIES OF.—That it shall be the duty of collectors of customs at ports of entry in the United States to keep accurate accounts of all consignments of game birds, game animals, skins of land fur-bearing animals, and parts thereof received from or returned to the Territory, except birds, nests, and eggs shipped under a scientific permit issued by the Secretary of Agriculture; and it shall be the duty of all collectors of customs to enforce the provisions of regulations adopted pursuant to this Act with respect to shipments of animals or birds or nests or eggs of birds.

SEC. 13. UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS, DUTIES OF.—That it shall be the duty of the United States attorney for the division in which any wild animal or wild bird, or part thereof, or nest or egg of such bird, or any gun, trap, net, boat, dog, sled, or other paraphernalia has been seized, or has been used, taken, transported, bought, sold, or possessed contrary to the provisions of this Act, to institute an action in rem against it for the forfeiture thereof to the United States in any case in which the disposition of such article is not involved in a criminal prosecution; the possession of any wild animal, bird, or part thereof, or nest or egg of such bird, during the time when the taking of it is prohibited, shall, in any such action, constitute prima facie evidence that it was taken, possessed, bought, sold, or transported in violation of the provisions of this Act, and the burden of proof shall be upon the possessor of claimant of it to overcome the presumption of illegal possession and to establish the fact that it was obtained and is possessed lawfully; and in case of judgment being rendered in favor of the United States, it shall be disposed of as directed by the court having jurisdiction, and if sold, the proceeds of sale shall be transmitted by the clerk of the court to the executive officer to be disposed of as are other receipts of the commission.

SEC. 14. TRANSFER OF FUNDS.—That the unexpended balances of any sums appropriated by the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1924 and 1925, for enforcing the provisions of section 1956 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, so far as it relates to the protection of land fur-bearing animals in the Territory, or by the Sundry Civil Act for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1924 and 1925, for the protection of game in the Territory, are hereby made available until expended for the expenses of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act and regulations made pursuant thereto.

SEC. 15. PENALTIES.—That unless a different or other penalty or punishment is herein specifically prescribed, a person who violates any provision of this Act, or who fails to perform any duty imposed by this Act or any order or regulation adopted pursuant to this Act, is guilty of misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$25 nor more than \$500 or be imprisoned not more than six months, or both; and, in addition thereto, the conviction of any licensed hunter for a violation of any of the provisions of this Act shall cause a forfeiture of his license and he shall surrender it upon demand to any person authorized by the commission to receive it; that

all moneys from fines shall be transmitted by the clerk of the court to the executive officer to be disposed of as are other receipts of the commission.

That any licensed guide who shall fail or refuse to report promptly to the commission any violation of this Act of which he may have knowledge, shall be guilty of a violation of this Act, and, in addition thereto, shall have his license revoked and shall be ineligible to act as a licensed guide for a period of five years from the time of his conviction therefor, or, of the establishment to the satisfaction of the commission of definite proof of such offense.

SEC. 16. EXISTING LEGISLATION CONTINUED IN FORCE TEMPORARILY.—That the provisions of existing laws relating to the protection of game and fur-bearing animals, birds, and nests and eggs of birds in the Territory shall remain in full force and effect until the expiration of ninety days from the date of the publication of regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture adopted pursuant to the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 17. That nothing in this Act contained shall be construed as repealing or modifying in any manner section 6 of the Act of Congress approved February 26, 1917 (Thirty-ninth Statutes at Large, page 938), entitled "An Act to establish the Mount McKinley National Park in the Territory of Alaska."

SEC. 18. DATE EFFECTIVE.—That the provisions of this Act relating to the creation and organization of the commission and with respect to making or adopting regulations shall take effect on its passage and approval; all other provisions of this Act shall take effect ninety days from the date of the publication of regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

REGULATIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF GAME ANIMALS, LAND FUR-BEARING ANIMALS, AND BIRDS IN ALASKA

[Approved April 28, 1925]

Pursuant to the authority and direction contained in section 10 of the Alaska game law, approved January 13, 1925 (Public—No. 320—68th Congress), I, R. W. Dunlap, Acting Secretary of Agriculture, after consultation with and giving due consideration to recommendations from the Alaska Game Commission in regard thereto, do hereby adopt and publish the following Regulations for the Protection of Game Animals, Land Fur-Bearing Animals, and Birds in Alaska, to take effect 90 days from the date hereof.

REGULATION 1.—DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of these regulations the following shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

Secretary.—The Secretary of Agriculture of the United States.

Commission.—The Alaska Game Commission.

Territory.—The Territory of Alaska.

*Summit of Alaska Range and Ahklun Mountains.*¹—A continuous irregular line extending from the International boundary to Cape Newenham, following the divide separating the upper Yukon and the Tanana River drainage from the streams flowing into the Gulf of Alaska, Prince William Sound, and Cook Inlet; thence along the main Alaska Range following the divide between the streams flowing into the Tanana and Kuskokwim Rivers and those flowing into Cook Inlet; thence southwesterly to Cape Newenham following the divide separating the streams flowing into the Kuskokwim River and Kuskokwim Bay from those flowing into Cook Inlet and Bristol Bay.

Person.—The plural or the singular, as the case demands, including individuals, associations, partnerships, and corporations, unless the context otherwise requires.

Take.—To pursue, hunt, capture, or kill, or to attempt to pursue, hunt, capture, or kill birds or game or fur-bearing animals.

Open season.—The time during which birds or animals may lawfully be taken. Each period of time prescribed as an open season shall be construed to include the first and last days thereof.

Close season.—The time during which birds and animals may not be taken.

Transport.—To ship, transport, carry, import, export, or receive or to deliver for shipment, transportation, carriage, or export, unless the context otherwise requires.

Game animals.—Deer, moose, caribou, elk, mountain sheep, mountain goat, and the large brown and grizzly bears, which shall be known as big game.

Land fur-bearing animals.—Beaver, muskrat, marmot, ground squirrel (spermophile), fisher, foxes, lynx, marten or sable, mink, weasel or ermine, land otter, wolverene, polar bear, and black bear, including its brown and blue (or glacier bear) color variations.

Game birds.—Migratory waterfowl, commonly known as ducks, geese, brant, and swans; shorebirds, commonly known as plovers, sandpipers, snipe, and curlew; little brown crane, and the several species of grouse and ptarmigan; which shall be known as small game.

Nongame birds.—All wild birds except game birds.

REGULATION 2.—APPLICATIONS FOR LICENSES

Each application for a license required under the Alaska game law shall be made on the form prescribed by the commission and obtained from a person authorized to issue licenses, and if the application is made by mail it shall be accompanied by a draft on a Juneau bank or an express or postal money order payable to the commission for the amount of the license fee.

¹ See map, Figure 1, page 15.

REGULATION 3.—LICENSES OF HUNTERS, TRAPPERS, AND GUIDES

Nothing in these regulations shall be construed to permit a person to take animals or birds or to act as a guide in the Territory unless he shall be in possession of a valid license, bearing his signature written in ink on the face thereof, if he is required by the Alaska game law or regulations thereunder to have a license to take animals or birds or to act as a guide, and he shall have his license on his person when taking animals or birds or acting as a guide, and shall produce it for inspection by any game warden or other person requesting to see it.

REGULATION 4.—POSSESSION AND TRANSPORTATION OF GAME ANIMALS, GAME BIRDS, AND FUR-BEARING ANIMALS

Any person may possess and transport at any time within the Territory game animals, grouse, ptarmigan; the hides, heads, and feet of game animals; articles made from such hides, heads, or feet; and the skins and feathers of game birds legally taken during the open season.

Any person may without a license possess and transport at any time within or out of the Territory the shed antlers of caribou, moose, and deer.

Any person may transport within the Territory during the period constituting the open season therefor migratory game birds legally taken during the open season, and any such migratory game birds or parts thereof in transit during the open season may continue in transit for such additional time immediately succeeding such open season, not to exceed five days, as may be necessary to deliver the same to their destination, and may be possessed within the Territory during the period constituting the open season and for an additional period of 10 days next succeeding such open season, but no person shall possess more than 50 in the aggregate of all kinds of ducks, geese, and brant at any one time.

A nonresident may possess and transport at any time within or out of the Territory the skins and feathers of game birds and any article manufactured from the hides or hoofs of moose, caribou, deer, or mountain goats, legally taken.

A nonresident citizen who is the holder of a valid game license, or a nonresident alien who is the holder of an alien special license, may possess and transport at any time within or out of the Territory 1 moose, 3 deer, 3 caribou, 3 mountain sheep, 3 mountain goats, and 3 in the aggregate of both kinds of large brown and grizzly bears, or any parts of such animals, but no more of any one kind, legally taken by him; but before any big game animal or part thereof shall be transported out of the Territory, the person desiring to make such shipment shall first make and deliver to the collector of customs at the port of shipment, in case the shipment is made by express or freight, or with the postmaster at the place where mailed, if shipment is made by parcel post, his affidavit to the effect that he has not violated any of the provisions of the Alaska game law or the regulations thereunder; that the big game animal or part thereof which he desires to ship has not been purchased or sold and is not being shipped for the purpose of being sold, and that he lawfully killed the animal and is the owner of it or the part thereof which he desires to ship; and if the shipment consists of a caribou or part thereof, the statement must show whether the animal was killed north or south of the summit of the Alaska Range and Ahklun Mountains, or if of a sheep or part thereof whether the animal was killed north or south of the Arctic Circle; and such shipment shall have attached thereto a license coupon for each carcass or part thereof contained therein. Such affidavit shall accompany the shipment if made by express or freight, to the port of clearance, there to be taken up by the collector of the port; collectors of customs at ports of clearance and postmasters shall promptly transmit such affidavits to the commission.

A resident may export by express, freight, or parcel post, for mounting and return to the Territory, in any one year, but not for sale, not to exceed two heads or trophies of each species of game animal legally killed by him during the open season, upon first procuring from a member of the commission or the collector of customs at the port of shipment, a resident shipping license, which license and a copy thereof certified by the commission or the collector of customs shall be securely fastened to the shipment in a conspicuous place; but before any trophy may be exported for mounting the shipper shall first make

and file with the collector of customs at the port of shipment, in case the shipment is made by express or freight, or with the postmaster at the office where mailed, if the shipment is made by parcel post, a bond to the United States in the sum of \$150 for each moose trophy and in the sum of \$50 for each other trophy intended for export, with sufficient sureties to be approved by the collector of customs, or the postmaster, as the case may be, conditioned that such trophy or trophies shall be returned within one year to the consignor. In case a trophy exported for mounting is shipped by express or freight, the shipping license shall accompany the shipment to the port of clearance, where the certified copy shall be taken up by the collector of the port; in case the shipment is made by parcel post the certified copy shall be taken up by the postmaster at the office where mailed. On the return of the trophy or trophies to the consignor, the original copy of the shipping license shall be securely fastened to the shipment. Collectors and postmasters taking up certified copies of shipping licenses or receiving bonds shall promptly transmit them to the commission. On return of the trophy or trophies to the Territory the collector or postmaster through whose office it is received shall detach the original license, note thereon the contents of the shipment, and promptly forward the license to the commission, which upon receipt thereof shall cancel the bond therefor.

A citizen of the United States who has been a resident of the Territory for at least two years and who is removing his residence from the Territory may export by express, freight, or parcel post, trophies of game animals legally acquired by him upon first procuring from a member of the commission, or the collector of customs at the port of shipment, a shipping license, which license and a copy thereof certified by the commission or the collector of customs, shall be securely fastened to the shipment in a conspicuous place. In case the shipment is made by express or freight, the shipping license and certified copy shall accompany it to the port of clearance, where the certified copy shall be taken up by the collector of the port; in case shipment is made by parcel post, the certified copy shall be taken up by the postmaster at the office where mailed; and collectors and postmasters taking up such certified copies shall promptly transmit them to the commission.

Land fur-bearing animals for which an open season is provided, skins or parts thereof, when legally acquired, may be possessed and transported by any person at any time, but no person who is engaged in fur farming or is a fur dealer or an agent of a fur dealer shall possess or transport any fur-bearing animal or part thereof unless at the time of such possession or transportation he is in possession of a valid license issued to him pursuant to the provisions of the Alaska game law, and no person shall possess or transport any unprime skin at any time. Skins of beaver and marten legally taken may be possessed and transported by any person until November 1, 1925. In case shipment is made by express or freight, the shipper shall first deliver to the collector of customs at the port of shipment, or, if by parcel post, to the postmaster at the point of mailing, a statement correctly showing the number and kinds of skins in each shipment, and that no unprime skin is contained therein. If shipment is made by express or freight such statement shall accompany it to the port of clearance, there to be taken up by the collector of the port, or, if by parcel post, by the postmaster at the office where mailed. Collectors and postmasters shall promptly transmit such statements to the commission. In case skins or furs are shipped out of the Territory by means other than express, freight, or parcel post, the person transporting them shall first transmit by mail such a statement to the commission.

REGULATION 5.—MARKING SHIPMENTS OF GAME ANIMALS, GAME BIRDS, LAND FUR-BEARING ANIMALS, OR PARTS THEREOF

Each package in which game animals, game birds, land fur-bearing animals, or parts thereof are transported, shall have clearly and conspicuously marked on the outside thereof the names and addresses of the consignor and consignee and an accurate statement of the number of each kind of game animals, game birds, land fur-bearing animals, or parts thereof, contained therein.

REGULATION 6.—SALE OF GAME ANIMALS AND GAME BIRDS IN CERTAIN PLACES, OF FUR-BEARING ANIMALS AND PARTS THEREOF, AND OF FEATHERS OF DUCKS AND GEESE

Except as mentioned in Regulation 7, a person may buy and sell the meat of caribou, legally killed, at any time in that part of the Territory north of the summit of the Alaska Range and Ahklun Mountains, and may buy and sell the meat of moose and nonmigratory game birds, legally killed, at any time north of said summit at points more than 10 miles distant from the Government railroad for consumption or use north of said summit, but the meat of animals or birds so sold shall not be transported to or possessed in any other part of the Territory.

Any person may without a license buy and sell at any time in the Territory the feathers of wild ducks and wild geese, lawfully killed or seized and condemned by Federal game authorities, for use in making fishing flies, bed pillows, and mattresses, and for similar commercial purposes, but not for millinery or ornamental purposes; the hides or parts thereof of moose, caribou, deer, and mountain goats, legally taken during the open season; shed antlers of caribou, moose, and deer; and the skins and feathers of eagles, crows, hawks, owls, ravens, and cormorants.

A native-born resident Indian, Eskimo, or half-breed who has not severed his tribal relations by adopting a civilized mode of living or by exercising the right of franchise, and a hunter or trapper may sell without a license the skins of fur-bearing animals which he has lawfully taken, and a person not engaged or employed in the business of trading in such skins may buy without a license the skins of fur-bearing animals for his own use, but he may not sell them. Any other person who is in possession of a valid license issued pursuant to the provisions of the Alaska game law authorizing him so to do may buy and sell the skins of fur-bearing animals at any time, but each such person shall have his license with him when buying or selling skins, except that a person buying or selling skins at an established place shall have his license posted conspicuously on the premises, and each such licensee shall produce his license for inspection by any game warden or other person requesting to see it.

REGULATION 7.—SERVING GAME IN MESS HOUSES, BOATS, AND DINING CARS

Nothing in these regulations shall be construed to permit any person to sell any game animal, game bird, or part thereof to the owner, master, or employee of any coastal or river steamer or commercial power or sail boat or for any such owner or employee to buy any game animal, game bird, or part thereof; or to take or to possess for serving or to serve any game animal, game bird, or part thereof in any dining car, any mess house operated by the owner of a cannery, mine, or railroad, by a contractor, or in any other commercial mess house, or other place maintained for the serving of food regularly to employees of such cannery, mine, railroad, or contractor; or to serve any game animal, game bird, or part thereof to an employee of any coastal or river steamer or commercial power or sail boat; or to permit an employee of a railroad, cannery, mine, contractor, or coastal or river steamer or other commercial power or sail boat to possess any game animal, game bird, or part thereof in a dining car, or any commercial mess house, or in the galley or dining room of any such boat.

REGULATION 8.—TAKING OF GAME BY PROSPECTORS, TRAVELERS, AND CERTAIN INDIANS WHEN IN NEED OF FOOD

An Indian, Eskimo, or half-breed who has not severed his tribal relations by adopting a civilized mode of living or by exercising the right of franchise and an explorer, prospector, or traveler may take animals or birds in any part of the Territory at any time for food when in absolute need of food and other food is not available, but he shall not ship or sell any animal or bird or part thereof so taken.

REGULATION 9.—METHODS OF TAKING GAME ANIMALS AND GAME BIRDS

Except in areas closed to hunting under Regulation 14 and as otherwise specifically permitted by Regulations 22 and 23, game animals and game birds may be taken during the open season in the numbers mentioned in Regulations 11 and 13 with a bow and arrow, spear, pistol, rifle or gun not larger than No. 10 gauge, by the use of decoys, and from a blind or floating device (other than an airplane, steam or power launch, or any other boat than one propelled by paddle, oars, or pole); but no person shall take any game animal or game bird with the aid or use of a pit, deadfall, fire, jacklight, searchlight, or other artificial light, or any game animal with the aid or use of a dog, or while swimming.

REGULATION 10.—OPEN SEASONS ON CERTAIN GAME ANIMALS

Except in areas closed to hunting under Regulation 14, game animals may be taken during the following open seasons:

Bull moose (except yearlings and calves).—September 1 to December 31.

Caribou (except fawns).—September 1 to December 31.

Male deer having horns not less than 3 inches in length above the top of the skull.—East of longitude 141° in southeastern Alaska, September 16 to December 15.

Mountain sheep (except females and lambs).—August 20 to December 31.

Mountain goat (except kids).—September 1 to December 31.

Bear (large brown and grizzly).—No close season; may be taken at any time.

REGULATION 11.—BAG LIMITS ON CERTAIN GAME ANIMALS

A person may take during the open season prescribed therefor in Regulation 10 not to exceed the following numbers of game animals:

Moose.—One.

Caribou.—South of the summit of the Alaska Range and Ahklun Mountains, 2; or north of said summit by a resident, 5, by a nonresident, 3; in case part of the limit is taken north of the summit and part south thereof, a resident may take 5 and a nonresident 3 in all, but in no event shall a person take more than 2 caribou south of the said summit.

Deer.—Three.

Mountain sheep.—South of the Arctic Circle, 2; or north of said circle, 3; in case part of the limit is taken north of the Arctic Circle and part south thereof, a person may take 3 in all, but in no event shall a person take more than 2 mountain sheep south of the said circle.

Mountain goat.—Three.

Bear (large brown and grizzly).—Three in the aggregate of both kinds.

REGULATION 12.—OPEN SEASONS ON CERTAIN GAME BIRDS

Except in areas closed to hunting under Regulation 14, game birds may be taken during the following open seasons:

Grouse and ptarmigan.—September 1 to February 28.

Duck (except eider duck), *goose*, *brant*, *Wilson snipe or jacksnipe*, *black-bellied and golden plovers*, and *greater and lesser yellowlegs*.—September 1 to December 15.

REGULATION 13.—BAG LIMITS ON CERTAIN GAME BIRDS

A person may take in any one day during the open season prescribed therefor in Regulation 12 not to exceed the following numbers of game birds, which numbers shall include any game birds taken by any other person who for hire accompanies or assists him in taking them.

Grouse and ptarmigan.—Grouse, 15 in the aggregate of all kinds; ptarmigan, 25 in the aggregate of all kinds; but not to exceed 25 in the aggregate of all kinds of grouse and ptarmigan.

Duck, goose, and brant.—Duck (except eider ducks), 20 in the aggregate of all kinds; goose, 6 in the aggregate of all kinds; brant, 6; but not to exceed 25 in the aggregate of all kinds of ducks, geese, and brant, and not more than 50 in the aggregate of all kinds of ducks, geese, and brant shall be had in possession at any one time.

Wilson snipe or jacksnipe.—Twenty-five.

Black-bellied and golden plovers and greater and lesser yellowlegs.—Fifteen in the aggregate of all kinds.

REGULATION 14.—CONTINUOUS CLOSE SEASON IN CERTAIN AREAS

Nothing in these regulations shall be construed to permit the taking at any time of any game animal, game bird, or fur-bearing animal in Mount McKinley National Park, Katmai National Monument, or, except by the occupant thereof on any island occupied under lease or permit for fur-farming, or, except under permit of the Secretary, on any bird reservation, or on Kruzof and Partofshikof Islands or in the drainage of Taku River between the Canadian boundary and a line drawn from Taku Point to the east end of the face of Taku Glacier, any mountain sheep or mountain goat in the eastern part of Kenai Peninsula east of longitude 150° (the location of which is indicated by a north and south line 5 miles east of the Stalter Place on Kenai River), any mountain goat on Baranoff and Chichagof Islands, any deer west of longitude 141°, or any blue fox in fur district No. 1, as defined in Regulation 17, except on the Aleutian Islands Reservation, or in fur district No. 2, south of the summit of the Alaska Range and Ahklun Mountains.

NOTE.—See map, figure 1, page 15.

REGULATION 15.—CERTAIN NONGAME BIRDS UNPROTECTED

A person may take, possess, and transport crows, hawks, owls, eagles, ravens, and cormorants, and their nests and eggs, at any time, in any number, and by any means except they may not be taken by the use of poison.

REGULATION 16.—TAKING OF CERTAIN NONGAME BIRDS BY ESKIMOS AND INDIANS FOR FOOD AND CLOTHING

Eskimos and Indians may take, possess, and transport at any time, auks, auklets, guillemots, murre, and puffins and their eggs for food, and their skins for clothing, for the use of themselves and their immediate families.

REGULATION 17.—LAND FUR-BEARING ANIMAL DISTRICTS

For the purpose of these regulations, with respect to land fur-bearing animals, the Territory is hereby divided into three districts, as follows:²

Fur District 1.—The Aleutian Islands, Alaska Peninsula north and east to the old portage from Kamishak Bay to Kakhonak Bay on the south side of Iliama Lake, and neighboring islands, and southeastern Alaska from Yakutat Bay to Dixon Entrance.

Fur District 2.—All the mainland and islands of Alaska not included in fur district No. 1 and south of the headwaters of the streams entering the Arctic Ocean north of the sixty-eighth parallel of north latitude.

Fur District 3.—The region drained by the streams entering the Arctic Ocean north of the sixty-eighth parallel of north latitude.

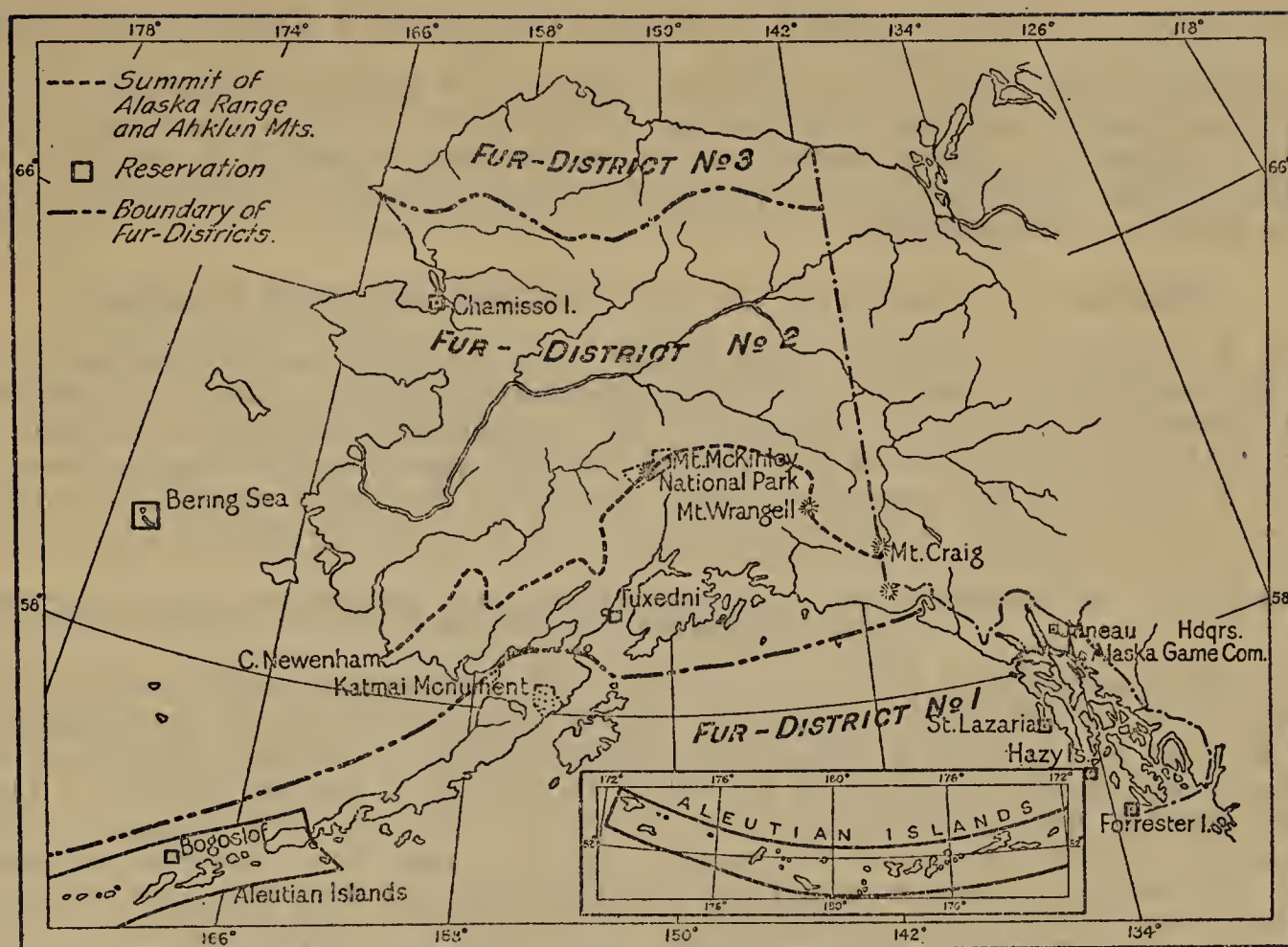
REGULATION 18.—METHODS OF TAKING FUR-BEARING ANIMALS

Land fur-bearing animals may be taken during the open season in any number and in any manner, except by the aid or use of a shotgun, fire, jacklight, pit lamp, searchlight, or other artificial light, by means of a trap or device known as the "klips," or by means of any steel bear-trap or any other trap with jaws having a spread exceeding 9 inches, or by means of strychnine or other poison, except as authorized by regulations of the commission; but no dog shall be used to take any land fur-bearing animal (except polar bear); and no fur-bearing animal shall be taken from its home or den by digging, smoking, or the use of chemicals, and no home, house, den, or runway of a beaver or muskrat shall be injured or destroyed.

REGULATION 19.—OPEN AND CLOSE SEASONS ON LAND FUR-BEARING ANIMALS

Except in areas closed to trapping under Regulation 14, land fur-bearing animals may be taken in the specified districts during the following open seasons:

² See map, figure 1, page 15.



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FIG. 1.—Map of Alaska, showing boundaries of fur districts, summit of Alaska Range and Ahklun Mountains (certain restrictions regarding game differ on either side), and reservations and other areas where birds and animals are protected

Fur District 1:

Muskrat.—December 16 to April 30.

Mink, land otter, and weasel (ermine) (see exception).—December 16 to March 31.

Exception: The Kodiak-Afognak Island group, including Dark Island and [as] the outermost island on the north, Marmot Island on the east, and Tugidak and Trinity Islands on the west and south:

Land otter and weasel (ermine).—December 1 to February 15.

Fox (red, cross, and silver) and lynx.—December 1 to February 15.

Blue fox.—December 1 to February 15.

Black bear, including its brown and blue (or glacier bear) color variations.—September 1 to June 15.

Wolf, coyote, wolverene, marmot, and ground squirrel (spermophile).—No close season, may be taken at any time.

Beaver and marten.—No open season, may not be taken at any time.

Fur District 2:

Muskrat.—In that part of District 2 lying north of the summit of the Alaska Range and Ahklun Mountains, March 15 to May 31; in that part of District 2 lying south of said summit, December 16 to April 30.

Mink, land otter, and weasel (ermine).—November 16 to March 31.

Black bear, including its brown or blue (or glacier bear) color variations.—September 1 to June 15.

Fox and lynx.—December 1 to March 31.

Polar bear, wolf, coyote, wolverene, marmot, and ground squirrel (spermophile).—No close season, may be taken at any time.

Beaver and marten.—No open season, may not be taken at any time.

Fur District 3:

Muskrat.—May 1 to June 10.

Fox, lynx, mink, land otter, and weasel (ermine).—November 16 to March 31.

Polar bear, black bear, including its brown and blue (or glacier bear) color variations, *wolf, coyote, wolverene, marmot, and ground squirrel (spermophile)*.—No close season, may be taken at any time.

REGULATION 20.—FEEDING GAME TO FOXES, FUR-BEARING ANIMALS, AND DOGS

Nothing in these regulations shall be construed to permit any person to feed to a fox or other fur-bearing animal held in captivity, or to a dog boarded for pay, any part of a game animal or bird other than an eagle, a raven, crow, hawk, owl, or cormorant, but waste parts, such as hides, viscera, and bones, may be fed to such animals.

REGULATION 21.—DUTIES OF FUR FARMERS AND FUR TRADERS

Each licensed fur farmer or fur dealer shall comply with the provisions of all Territorial laws relating to fur farmers and fur dealers, and, at all reasonable hours, shall allow any member of the commission, any game warden, or any authorized employee of the United States Department of Agriculture to enter and inspect the premises where operations are being carried on under these regulations, and to inspect the books and records relating thereto.

REGULATION 22.—PERMITS TO TAKE SPECIMENS FOR SCIENTIFIC, PROPAGATION, AND EXHIBITION PURPOSES

The Secretary may issue a permit to a duly accredited representative of an educational or scientific institution, public museum or park, governmental department of the United States, or a State engaged in the scientific study of animals and birds, or a person known to be making a special animal or bird investigation, authorizing the holder to collect, possess, and transport wild animals and wild birds and the nests or eggs of birds for scientific purposes, and may issue a permit to any person to take, possess, and transport animals or birds for propagation or exhibition, but no permit to take fur-bearing animals for propagation shall be valid unless countersigned by the executive officer before issuance, and no permit shall authorize the collection, possession, purchase, or sale for propagation of migratory birds other than mallard ducks and Canada geese. Such permit shall be carried on the person of the permittee when he is collecting animals, birds, or nests or eggs thereunder, and shall be exhibited to any warden or other person requesting to see it.

Application for a permit must be addressed to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and must state the name and address of applicant, his age, whether he is a taxidermist, name and address of the public museum or park, if any, which he represents, region where he desires to collect, number of each species of animal or bird or nests or eggs he desires to collect, probable port and date of shipment, and the purpose for which they are intended.

The permit may limit the number and species of animals, birds, and nests and eggs that may be collected thereunder, and may authorize the permittee to possess, buy, sell, and exchange animals and birds, parts thereof, and nests and eggs for scientific, propagation, or exhibition purposes, and prescribe the manner in which specimens may be taken or may be transported, or it may limit the permittee to one or more of these privileges and prescribe such other restrictions as the Secretary may deem necessary.

Each permit shall expire on December 31 of the year of issue, shall be revocable at the discretion of the Secretary, and shall not be transferable. A permit duly revoked by the Secretary shall be surrendered to him by the person to whom issued on demand of any employee of the United States Department of Agriculture or of the commission authorized by the Secretary to make such demand.

A permittee shall report to the Secretary on or before the 10th day of January following the termination of his permit, the number of animals, birds, and nests and eggs collected, bought, sold, exchanged, or transported during the preceding calendar year.

Permittees shipping animals, birds, or nests or eggs for scientific, propagation, or exhibition purposes, except as herein mentioned, must, at the time of shipment, forward to the collector of customs at the port of entry a copy of his permit bearing the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture and a list correctly showing the number and kinds of animals, birds, or nests or eggs contained in the shipment, but if several shipments are to be made under one permit, such copy of the permit and such list should accompany the first consignment, and at the time any subsequent shipment is made such a list should be mailed to the collector of customs at the port of entry.

Shipments of specimens to the United States Department of Agriculture or to the Smithsonian Institution or the United States National Museum may be made without being accompanied by a permit, and shipments containing not to exceed 10 live animals and not to exceed 25 live birds in any one consignment may be sent without being accompanied by a permit to the following zoological parks, if shipped directly to one of such parks and not to some agent:

Golden Gate Park, San Francisco.

Lincoln Park, Chicago.

Menagerie of Central Park, New York City.

National Zoological Park, Washington.

New York Zoological Society, New York City.

Zoological Society, Philadelphia.

REGULATION 23.—PERMITS TO KILL ANIMALS OR BIRDS INJURIOUS TO PROPERTY

When information is furnished the Secretary that any species of bird or animal has become, under extraordinary conditions, seriously injurious to agricultural or other interests in the Territory, an investigation will be made to determine the nature and extent of the injury, and whether the animals or birds alleged to be doing the damage should be killed, and, if so, during what times and by what means. Upon his determination an appropriate order will be issued.

REGULATION 24.—AMENDMENTS TO THESE REGULATIONS

Persons desiring to suggest changes in the regulations should submit recommendations in writing to the Secretary or to the commission.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the official seal of the United States Department of Agriculture to be affixed in the city of Washington, this 28th day of April, 1925.

[SEAL]

R. W. DUNLAP,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

REGULATIONS OF THE ALASKA GAME COMMISSION RELATING TO GUIDES, POISONS, AND RESIDENT TRAPPING LICENSES

By virtue of the authority conferred upon the Alaska Game Commission by act of January 13, 1925 (Public—No. 320—68th Congress), entitled: "An act to establish an Alaska Game Commission to protect game animals, land fur-bearing animals, and birds in Alaska, and for other purposes," the following regulations for the protection of game animals, land fur-bearing animals, and birds in Alaska are made and published, to take effect August 15, 1925:

REGULATION 1.—EMPLOYMENT OF GUIDES BY NONRESIDENTS HUNTING IN ALASKA

No nonresident of the Territory shall take game animals in Alaska unless accompanied by a registered guide duly licensed by the commission, except that nonresident Federal employees engaged in investigations or other work in Alaska shall not be required to employ registered guides when hunting game animals.

REGULATION 2.—QUALIFICATIONS OF GUIDES

Only a resident citizen or a resident native Indian or Eskimo who is the holder of a valid registered guide license shall act as guide for a nonresident hunter of game animals in Alaska. Except as herein mentioned any such person desiring to act as guide for a nonresident shall file with the commission an application, on a form issued by the commission, which shall be subscribed and sworn to by him before a person authorized to administer oaths, and the application shall state facts concerning his qualifications to act as guide, including his knowledge of the Alaska game law and the regulations thereunder, of the game and living conditions in Alaska, the roads and trails, and his skill in the use of firearms and of boats or other means of transportation in Alaska, and that he intends to devote the principal part of his time during the hunting season to the business of guiding hunting parties. Any resident citizen or resident native Indian or Eskimo to whom a license was issued under the Alaska game law (act of May 11, 1908) authorizing him to act as guide and whose license was not revoked or canceled, may continue to act as a registered guide under authority of such license until the expiration thereof, unless the commission shall revoke his license for cause, but thereafter he shall make and file the application required by this section before the issuance of a guide license to him shall be considered.

A registered guide license must bear the signature of the chairman of the commission and be countersigned by the executive officer. Each license shall expire on June 30 next succeeding its issuance, shall be revocable at the discretion of the commission, and shall not be transferable.

Each licensed guide shall submit to the commission immediately upon completion of a hunting trip, a record of the name and address of each nonresident in each hunting party for which he acted as guide, the period covered by his services rendered each hunting party during the open season, the number and species of game animals taken by each nonresident guided by him, and the numbers and localities of each species of big game animal observed by him and members of the hunting party.

REGULATION 3.—USE OF POISON

A game warden or a predatory-animal hunter employed by or under the direction of the commission, when authorized so to do by permit issued by the commission and countersigned by the executive officer, may use a poison, approved by the commission, to kill wolves, coyotes, or wolverenes. Such permit shall designate the section of the Territory in which the permittee is authorized to use poison for such purpose.

No hunter or trapper, including native Indians or Eskimos, shall have in possession any strychnine, death capsules, or any other poison capable of being used for killing fur or game animals. Possession shall include presence of such poisons in camps, cabins, or buildings occupied by hunters, trappers, native Indians, or Eskimos.

REGULATION 4.—RESIDENT TRAPPING LICENSE

After August 15, 1925, no resident of Alaska over 16 years of age, except native-born Indians or Eskimos, who have not exercised the right of franchise or severed their tribal relations, shall take or attempt to take land fur-bearing animals in Alaska without first having obtained a resident trapping license.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands and caused the official seal of the commission to be affixed in the city of Juneau, Territory of Alaska, this 14th day of April, 1925.

[SEAL.]

C. T. GARDNER,
Commissioner First Judicial Division and Chairman.

W. H. CHASE,
Commissioner Third Judicial Division.

P. S. WHITNEY,
Commissioner Fourth Judicial Division.

ERNEST P. WALKER,
Executive Officer and Secretary of Commission.

BIRD REFUGES IN ALASKA

On the Alaska bird refuges named below, which are administered by the Biological Survey, wild animals and birds are specially protected (see law, page 22). In addition, the Mount McKinley National Park and the Katmai National Monument, both under the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior, are game sanctuaries, all hunting being prohibited in these places (see map, Figure 1). Certain other areas where birds and animals are protected in the Territory are named in Regulation 14 (page 14).

Aleutian Islands (established by Executive order of March 3, 1913).—A chain of islands with vegetation characteristic of the treeless Arctic plains, extending westward 1,200 miles from the Alaska Peninsula, including Unimak and Sannak Islands on the east and Attu Island on the west. Maintained for the protection of native birds and game animals, the encouragement of fisheries, and the propagation of reindeer and fur animals. Islands usually rocky and some of them covered with a vigorous growth of grass and lichens. Blue foxes are farmed on many.

Bering Sea (established by Executive order of February 27, 1909).—Includes St. Matthew and Hall Islands and Pinnacle Islet in Bering Sea, about 220 miles north of the Pribilofs. St. Matthew, a jagged, straggling reach of bluffs and headlands, connected by bars and lowland spits, has an extreme length of 22 miles and varies in width from 2 to 3 miles. Hall Island, 3 miles to the west, is separated from St. Matthew by Sarichev Strait. Pinnacle Islet is a narrow rock about 1 mile long and 200 yards wide and rises to an altitude of 900 feet so abruptly that there is scarcely a place for a boat to land. Arctic foxes, represented mainly by the normal phase which turns white in winter, are found in numbers, some coming from the mainland in winter on the pack-ice. The rare and beautiful McKay snowflake is known to breed nowhere except on this refuge, and the Pribilof sandpiper breeds here more extensively than anywhere else.

Bogoslof (established by Executive order of March 2, 1909).—Volcanic islets, in Bering Sea, commonly known as the Bogoslof Islands, about 40 miles north of Umnak and Unalaska, of the Aleutian Islands Reservation. Noted for the large colonies of sea lions, and the rocky portion as being the home of millions of murres.

Chamisso Island (established by Executive order of December 7, 1912).—A reservation about a mile and a quarter long and half a mile wide, consisting of Chamisso Island and Puffin and other near-by rocky islets in Kotzebue Sound, 2 miles south of the extremity of Choris Peninsula. One of the most important breeding rookeries of Arctic birds along the northwest coast of Alaska, including horned puffins, Pallas murres, Pacific kittiwakes, and Point Barrow gulls.

Forrester Island (established by Executive order of January 11, 1912).—In the Pacific Ocean west of Ketchikan, at the extreme southeastern boundary of Alaska, including Forrester and Lowrie Islands and Wolf and other adjacent rocks. The breeding place of various kinds of sea birds.

Hazy Islands (established by Executive order of January 11, 1912).—A group of Pacific islands in southeastern Alaska, west of Coronation Island and 100 miles north of Forrester. Breeding place for numerous sea birds.

St. Lazaria (established by Executive order of February 27, 1909).—At the entrance to Sitka Sound, about 30 miles west of Sitka. The breeding place for certain sea birds.

Tuxedni (established by Executive order of February 27, 1909).—Embracing Chisik, Egg, and other small islands in Tuxedni Harbor, Cook Inlet, set aside as a breeding ground for native birds. Within the Southwestern Fisheries Reservation, established November 3, 1922.

LACEY ACT, REGULATING INTERSTATE COMMERCE IN GAME

Federal laws affecting the shipment of game comprise statutes regulating interstate commerce in game and the importation of birds and mammals from foreign countries, as follows:

CRIMINAL CODE—ACT OF MARCH 4, 1909

[35 Stat. 1137]

SEC. 241. The importation into the United States, or any Territory or District thereof, of the mongoose, the so-called "flying foxes," or fruit bats, the English sparrow, the starling, and such other birds and animals as the Secretary of Agriculture may from time to time declare to be injurious to the interests of agriculture or horticulture, is hereby prohibited; and all such birds and animals shall, upon arrival at any port of the United States, be destroyed or returned at the expense of the owner. No person shall import into the United States or into any Territory or District thereof any foreign wild animal or bird, except under special permit from the Secretary of Agriculture: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall restrict the importation of natural-history specimens for museums or scientific collections, or of certain cage birds, such as domesticated canaries, parrots, or such other birds as the Secretary of Agriculture may designate. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to make regulations for carrying into effect the provisions of this section.

SEC. 242. It shall be unlawful for any person to deliver to any common carrier for transportation, or for any common carrier to transport from any State, Territory, or District of the United States to any other State, Territory, or District thereof, any foreign animals or birds the importation of which is prohibited, or the dead bodies or parts thereof of any wild animals or birds,³ where such animals or birds have been killed or shipped in violation of the laws of the State, Territory, or District in which the same were killed, or from which they were shipped: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall prevent the transportation of any dead birds or animals killed during the season when the same may be lawfully captured, and the export of which is not prohibited by law in the State, Territory, or District in which the same are captured or killed; *Provided further*, That nothing herein shall prevent the importation, transportation, or sale of birds or bird plumage manufactured from the feathers of barnyard fowls.

SEC. 243. All packages containing the dead bodies, or the plumage, or parts thereof, of game animals, or game or other wild birds, when shipped in interstate or foreign commerce, shall be plainly and clearly marked, so that the name and address of the shipper and the nature of the contents may be readily ascertained on an inspection of the outside of such package.

SEC. 244. For each evasion or violation of any provision of the three sections last preceding, the shipper shall be fined not more than \$200; the consignee knowingly receiving such articles so shipped and transported in violation of said sections shall be fined not more than \$200; and the carrier knowingly carrying or transporting the same in violation of said sections shall be fined not more than \$200.

SECTIONS 1 AND 5—ACT OF MAY 25, 1900⁴

[31 Stat. 187-188]

That the duties and powers of the Department of Agriculture are hereby enlarged so as to include the preservation, distribution, introduction, and restoration of game birds and other wild birds. The Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to adopt such measures as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act and to purchase such game birds and other wild birds

³ See sec. 4 of the migratory-bird treaty act, which supersedes this part of the Lacey Act relative to the interstate transportation of wild birds.

⁴ Secs. 2, 3, and 4 superseded by secs. 241-244 of the Criminal Code, act of Mar. 4, 1909 (35 Stat. 1137).

as may be required therefor, subject, however, to the laws of the various States and Territories. The object and purpose of this act is to aid in the restoration of such birds in those parts of the United States adapted thereto where the same have become scarce or extinct, and also to regulate the introduction of American or foreign birds or animals in localities where they have not heretofore existed.

The Secretary of Agriculture shall from time to time collect and publish useful information as to the propagation, uses, and preservation of such birds.

And the Secretary of Agriculture shall make and publish all needful rules and regulations for carrying out the purposes of this act, and shall expend for said purposes such sums as Congress may appropriate therefor.

SEC. 5. That all dead bodies, or parts thereof, of any foreign game animals, or game or song birds, the importation of which is prohibited, or the dead bodies, or parts thereof, of any wild game animals, or game or song birds transported into any State or Territory, or remaining therein for use, consumption, sale, or storage therein, shall upon arrival in such State or Territory be subject to the operation and effect of the laws of such State or Territory enacted in the exercise of its police powers, to the same extent and in the same manner as though such animals or birds had been produced in such State or Territory, and shall not be exempt therefrom by reason of being introduced therein in original packages or otherwise. This act shall not prevent the importation, transportation, or sale of birds or bird plumage manufactured from the feathers of barnyard fowl.

LAW PROTECTING WILD ANIMALS AND BIRDS AND THEIR EGGS ON FEDERAL REFUGES

ACT OF MARCH 4, 1909, AS AMENDED APRIL 15, 1924

[43 Stat. 98]

SEC. 84. Whoever shall hunt, trap, capture, willfully disturb, or kill any bird or wild animal of any kind whatever, or take or destroy the eggs of any such bird on any lands of the United States which have been set apart or reserved as refuges or breeding grounds for such birds or animals by any law, proclamation, or Executive order, except under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of Agriculture may, from time to time, prescribe, or who shall willfully injure, molest, or destroy any property of the United States on any such lands shall be fined not more than \$500, or imprisoned not more than six months, or both.

REGULATIONS RESTRICTING HUNTING ON NATIONAL FORESTS

Regulation T-7, effective October 1, 1919, of the Regulations of the Forest Service Relative to National Forests, provides as follows:

The following acts are prohibited on lands of the United States within national forests:

The going or being upon any such land, or in or on the waters thereof, with intent to hunt, catch, trap, willfully disturb, or kill any kind of game animal, game or nongame bird, or fish, or to take the eggs of any such bird, in violation of the laws of the State in which such land or waters are situated.

Regulation G-30 authorizes all forest officers to enforce the above regulation and also to cooperate with State or Territorial officials in the enforcement of local laws for the protection of birds, fish, and game.

PROVISIONS OF THE TARIFF ACT REGULATING IMPORTATION OF PLUMAGE, GAME, ETC.

ACT OF SEPTEMBER 21, 1922

[42 Stat. 915]

PAB. 1419. Feathers and downs, on the skin or otherwise, crude or not dressed, colored, or otherwise advanced or manufactured in any manner, not specially provided for, 20 per centum ad valorem; dressed, colored, or otherwise advanced or manufactured in any manner, including quilts of down and other manufactures of down; artificial or ornamental feathers suitable for use as millinery ornaments, artificial or ornamental fruits, vegetables, grains, leaves, flowers, and stems or parts thereof, of whatever material composed, not specially provided for, 60 per centum ad valorem; natural leaves, plants, shrubs, herbs, trees, and parts thereof, chemically treated, colored, dyed or painted, not specially provided for, 60 per centum ad valorem; boas, boutonnieres, wreaths, and all articles not specially provided for, composed wholly or in chief value of any of the feathers, flowers, leaves, or other material herein mentioned, 60 per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That the importation of birds of paradise, aigrettes, egret plumes or so-called osprey plumes, and the feathers, quills, heads, wings, tails, skins, or parts of skins, of wild birds, either raw or manufactured, and not for scientific or educational purposes, is hereby prohibited; but this provision shall not apply to the feathers or plumes of ostriches or to the feathers or plumes of domestic fowls of any kind: *Provided further*, That birds of paradise, and the feathers, quills, heads, wings, tails, skins, or parts thereof, and all aigrettes, egret plumes, or so-called osprey plumes, and the feathers, quills, heads, wings, tails, skins, or parts of skins, of wild birds, either raw or manufactured, of like kind to those the importation of which is prohibited by the foregoing provisions of this paragraph, which may be found in the United States, on and after the passage of this act, except as to such plumage or parts of birds in actual use for personal adornment, and except such plumage, birds, or parts thereof imported therein for scientific or educational purposes, shall be presumed for the purpose of seizure to have been imported unlawfully after October 3, 1913, and the collector of customs shall seize the same unless the possessor thereof shall establish, to the satisfaction of the collector, that the same were imported into the United States prior to October 3, 1913, or as to such plumage or parts of birds that they were plucked or derived in the United States from birds lawfully therein; and in case of seizure by the collector, he shall proceed as in case of forfeiture for violation of the custom laws, and the same shall be forfeited, unless the claimant shall, in any legal proceeding to enforce such forfeiture, other than a criminal prosecution, overcome the presumption of illegal importation and establish that the birds or article seized, of like kind to those mentioned the importation of which is prohibited as above, were imported into the United States prior to October 3, 1913, or were plucked in the United States from birds lawfully therein.

That whenever birds or plumage, the importation of which is prohibited by the foregoing provisions of this paragraph, are forfeited to the Government, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to place the same with the departments or bureaus of the Federal or State Governments or societies or museums for exhibition or scientific or educational purposes, but not for sale or personal use; and in the event of such birds or plumage not being required or desired by either Federal or State Government or for educational purposes, they shall be destroyed.

That nothing in this act shall be construed to repeal the provisions of the act of March 4, 1913, chapter 145 (37 Statutes at Large, page 847), or the act of July 3, 1918 (40 Statutes at Large, page 755), or any other law of the United States, now of force, intended for the protection or preservation of birds within the United States. That if on investigation by the collector before seizure, or before trial for forfeiture, or if at such trial if such seizure has been made, it shall be made to appear to the collector, or the prosecuting officer of the Government, as the case may be, that no illegal importation of

such feathers has been made, but that the possession, acquisition, or purchase of such feathers is or has been made in violation of the provisions of the act of March 4, 1913, chapter 145 (37 Statutes at Large, page 847) or the act of July 3, 1918 (40 Statutes at Large, page 755), or any other law of the United States, now of force, intended for the protection or preservation of birds within the United States, it shall be the duty of the collector, or such prosecuting officer, as the case may be, to report the facts to the proper officials of the United States, or State or Territory charged with the duty of enforcing such laws.

Import duties and provisions are as follows:

PAR. 704. A duty of 4 cents per pound is imposed on reindeer meat, venison, and other game (except birds).

PAR. 711. The duty on live birds (except poultry) is 50 cents each on those valued at \$5 or less, and 20 per cent ad valorem on those valued at more than \$5.

PAR. 712. Dressed or undressed birds (except poultry) are dutiable at 8 cents per pound, but if prepared or preserved in any manner the duty is 35 per cent ad valorem. (Paragraph 1419 prohibits the importation of the plumage of wild birds, so that undressed game birds may only be brought in under a bond for the destruction of their plumage.)

PAR. 715. Live wild animals, 15 per cent ad valorem.

PAR. 1420. Silver or black fox skins, dressed or undressed, and manufactures thereof, 50 per cent ad valorem; other furs dressed on the skin, not advanced further than dyeing, 25 per cent ad valorem.

PAR. 1569. The eggs of birds are prohibited from entry, except that eggs of game birds may be imported free under regulations of Secretary of Agriculture for propagating purposes; specimens may also be imported free for scientific collections.

PAR. 1579. Raw furs and fur skins (except silver or black fox skins), undressed, are admitted free.

PAR. 1668. Natural history specimens (including wild birds and mammals) may be imported free for scientific public collections, but not for sale.

PERSONNEL OF ALASKA GAME COMMISSION

CHARLES T. GARDNER, *Chairman, Juneau; First Judicial Division.*

THOMAS D. JENSEN, *Nome; Second Judicial Division.*

WILLIAM H. CHASE, *Cordova; Third Judicial Division.*

PRESTON S. WHITNEY, *Fairbanks; Fourth Judicial Division.*

ERNEST P. WALKER, *Executive Officer and Secretary, Juneau; Chief Representative of Bureau of Biological Survey in Alaska.*